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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/511,217	10/13/2004	Andras Montvay	DE 020096	2143
<div>24737      7590      05/17/2007</div> <div>PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY &amp; STANDARDS</div> <div>P.O. BOX 3001</div> <div>BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510</div>				
			<div>EXAMINER</div> <div>KIM, HEE SOO</div>	
			<div>ART UNIT</div> <div>2109</div>	<div>PAPER NUMBER</div>
			<div>MAIL DATE</div> <div>05/17/2007</div>	<div>DELIVERY MODE</div> <div>PAPER</div>

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/511,217

Applicant(s)

MONTVAY ET AL.

Examiner

Hee Soo Kim

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10/13/2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 October 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

The information disclosure statement filed 10/13/2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1), which requires the following: (1) a list of all patents, publications, applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office; (2) U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications listed in a section separately from citations of other documents; (3) the application number of the application in which the information disclosure statement is being submitted on each page of the list; (4) a column that provides a blank space next to each document to be considered, for the examiner's initials; and (5) a heading that clearly indicates that the list is an information disclosure statement. The information disclosure statement has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

#### ***Inventorship***

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

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consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

### ***Drawings***

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show proper labels of the diagrams as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. The drawings must explicitly show the proper steps of the addressing conversion method for examiner to understand the claimed invention and enable proper search for prior art. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1~8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Graber et al hereinafter Graber (U.S Patent# 5,712,979).

Regarding Claim 1, "A method for address conversion in a network with at least two appliances that use different kinds of addressing methods, wherein a first address from a first addressing method is converted into a second address from a second addressing method as follows: "

Graber discloses in Figure 1, "a method for tracking the navigation path of a user that has been directed to a second site on the WWW from a first site on the WWW (Column 2, Lines 62~64)." The user station 102a communicating to the site 122a of a first co-marketer on WWW 120 includes an advertisement such that a user of user station 102a may choose to connect to OLS site 128 simply by "clicking" on the advertisement at WWW site 122a (Column 5, Line 25~34). One with ordinary skill in the art will fully understand the user station 102a accessing the OLS site 128 located at WWW through the ad link, constitute communication between two appliances or computers which are on different network segments. For communication between sites 122a and OLS site 128 to occur, an address conversion is required.

Regarding the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph of Claim 1, "positions of the addresses at which all addresses of the second addressing method that are in use each exhibit at least one identical character are determined, and the character is designated a common character."

Graber discloses that "the first site has a universal resource locator (URL) symbol for uniquely identifying an address of the first site on the WWW, and the second site has a URL symbol for uniquely identifying an address of the second site on the WWW (Column 2, Line 61~Column 3, Lines 1~3)." The address or the URL of the second site (www.ols.com) or any sites located at WWW has identical characters which are designated a common character, for example, http://www.sitename.com/index.html. The "www" and ".com" will always be identical as denoting all sites in the World Wide Web within the .com domain. The "/index.html" will be the common characters

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designated to indicate the home page of sitename. One with ordinary skill in the art will fully understand there are numerous other "pages" within the address site. The address conversion method is mentioned in Claims 1~4 as well (Column 15, Line 63).

Regarding the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph of Claim 1, "an arbitrary amendment is made to at least one common character,"

Graber discloses "a composite URL symbol is received at the second WWW site when the user is directed from the first site to the second site. The composite URL symbol has a first portion corresponding to the URL symbol of the second site, and a second portion that includes information corresponding to the identity of the first site. The information representative of the identity of the first site is captured at the second WWW site from the second portion of the composite URL (Column 3, Lines 4~9)." The user is directed from the co-marketer site to the OLS site with the identity of the co-marketer site within the OLS site "amending" the [www.ols.com/index.html](http://www.ols.com/index.html) to [www.ols.com/cm1/index.html](http://www.ols.com/cm1/index.html).

Regarding the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph of Claim 1, "the second address is formed from the common, amended characters and at least multiple characters from the first address,"

As stated above, the result of the new second address in relation with the first address is [www.ols.com/cm1/index.html](http://www.ols.com/cm1/index.html).

Regarding the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph of Claim 1, "The common characters within the second address occur in the same positions as in all other addresses of the second addressing method."

Graber discloses "the identity of the first WWW site is then determined at the second WWW site by comparing information from the second portion of the composite URL to a table having a plurality of entries each of which is representative of a known WWW site (Column 3, Lines 9~14)." The OLS 128 site relative to the first site is shown below:

www.ols.com/index.html      ← original 2<sup>nd</sup> address site (OLS site 128)

www.ols.com/cm1/index.html ← original site relative to 1<sup>st</sup> address site

Regarding Claims 2-6, the claims fail to further limit the method of Claim 1 for address conversion in a network with at least two appliances that use different kinds of addressing methods, wherein a first address from a first addressing method is converted into a second address from a second addressing method.

Regarding Claim 7, Graber discloses an apparatus similar to Claim 1 and further mentioned in Claim 8 (Column 16, Line 43).

Regarding Claim 8, the claim is rejected for analogous reasons similar to Claims 1 and 7.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

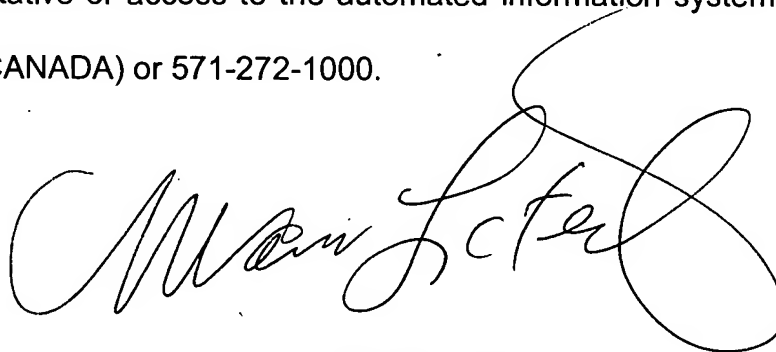
- David C. Plummer, RFC 826: *An Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol*, November 1982, is cited for teaching a method of converting protocol addresses (e.g., IP addresses) to Local Area Network addresses (e.g., Ethernet addresses).

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- Mizuhara et al. (U.S Patent# 6,522,652), is cited for teaching to provide all ATM exchange wherein more supple collective routing than VP routing is enabled without waste of VPI/VCI resources.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hee Soo Kim whose telephone number is (571) 270-3229. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30AM - 5PM EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marvin Lateef can be reached on (571) 272-5026. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HSK  
4/20/07

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Marvin Lateef', with a large, stylized loop at the end.

MARVIN LATEEF  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER